

TAKING TRANSPORTATION VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Translate the next vocabulary to Spanish – Traduce el siguiente vocabulario al español.

1. Destination - Destino
2. Frequency - Frecuencia
3. Departure - Partida
4. Arrival - Llegada
5. Stops bus - Parada de autobús
6. Terminal – Terminal
7. Daily – Diario
8. Travel time – Tiempo de vuelo
9. Air Conditioning – Aire acondicionado
10. Flight No. (Flight Number) – Número de vuelo
11. Aircraft Type – Tipo de manualidad
12. From / to – De

ENGLISH 5.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

Archivo Edición Ver Firmar Ventana Ayuda

Inicio Herramientas ENGLISH 5.pdf x

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Iniciar sesión

DESTINATION	FREQUENCY	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL	STOPS	BUS TERMINAL
Nazca	Daily	04:30	10:45	Paracas	Terminal Nazca
Nazca	Daily	07:00	13:30	Paracas-Ica	Terminal Nazca
Nazca	Daily	13:30	20:00	Paracas-Ica	Terminal Nazca
Nazca	Daily	14:00	20:00	Non-stop	Terminal Nazca
Nazca	Daily	17:30	23:30	Non-stop	Terminal Nazca

Train No.	Depart	Arrive	Travel Time	Air Conditioning
D31	11:05	20:49	0d 09h 44m	✓
1461	14:42	12:49	0d 22h 07m	x
Z21	19:32	07:00	0d 11h 28m	✓
Z13	19:38	07:06	0d 11h 28m	✓
Z7	19:44	07:12	0d 11h 28m	✓

Flight No.	Departure	Arrival	Frequency	Aircraft Type
22	07:10	08:15	DAILY	ER10
4	07:30	08:35	DAILY	ER10
26	08:30	09:35	DAILY	ER10
30	10:30	11:35	DAILY	ER10
34	11:30	12:35	DAILY	ER10

Escribe aquí para buscar

12:41 a. m. 21/09/2020

Exercise 2. Read the schedules. Use them to find the answers to the questions. Lee los horarios de la imagen de arriba y contesta las siguientes preguntas.

1. It's now 10:00 A.M. When is the next bus to Nazca?

It's at 13:30 p.m

2. When is the next non-stop bus to Nazca?

It's at 14:00 p.m

3. How much time does it take to get from Beijing to Shanghai on train 1461? 22 hrs and 07m

4. Which train is faster, train 1461 or train D31?

The train D31

5. What time does flight 26 depart for Tokyo? When does it arrive?

At 8:30 to 04:35

The screenshot shows a PDF document titled 'ENGLISH 5.pdf' in Adobe Acrobat Reader DC. The document contains a photo story with three panels showing two men, Marcos and Roger, at an airport. Below the photos is a dialogue:

Marcos: Excuse me. Do you speak English?
Roger: Actually I'm French. But, yes.
Marcos: Thank goodness! I'm looking for Terminal 2.
Roger: No problem. I'm on my way there now. Just follow me.

Roger: So where are you flying today?
Marcos: Manila. Then I'm connecting to a flight home.
Roger: Well, that's a coincidence. I'm catching a flight to Manila, too. Flight 56?
Marcos: Yes, but we should hurry. The plane's boarding in fifteen minutes.

Roger: And where is home?
Marcos: Brazil. São Paulo.
Roger: No kidding! I'm going to go to São Paulo next week!
Marcos: Really? What a small world!

Below the dialogue, there are three numbered prompts for an exercise:

1. I'm taking a plane to...
2. Let's walk faster.
3. I'm taking another flight to...

At the bottom of the page, there is a question: "c) Find and write an underlined word or expression from the photo story with the same meaning."

Exercise 3. Circle T (true), F (false) or NI (no information). Then explain each answer.

T F NI 1. Flight 56 leaves from Terminal 2.

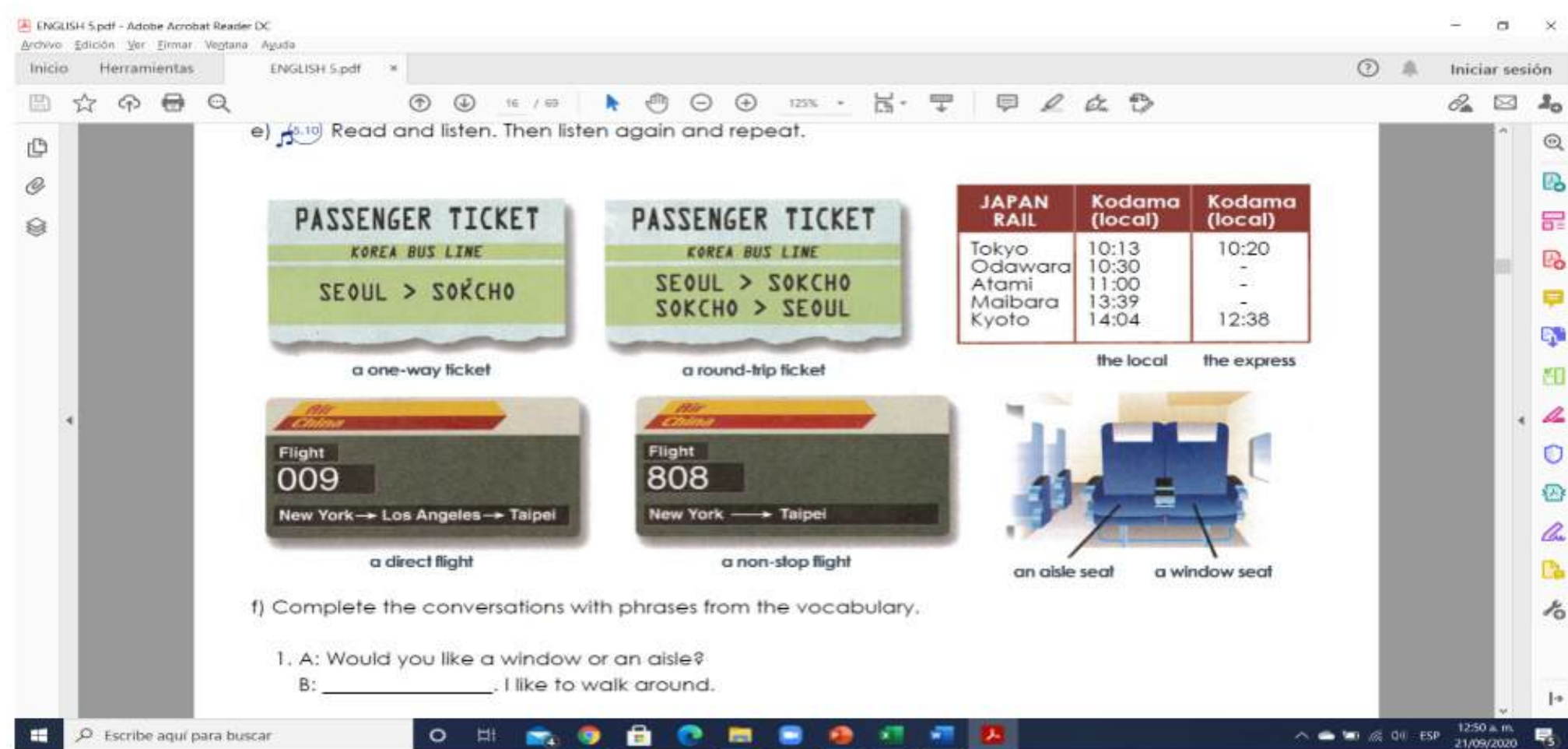
T F NI 2. Roger lives in France.

T F NI 3. Roger and Marcos are both flying to Manila

T F NI 4. Marcos is staying in Manila.

T F NI 5. Roger is staying in Manila

T F NI 6. The two men get to the flight on time.



Exercise 4. Translate the next vocabulary to Spanish – Traduce el siguiente vocabulario al español.

1. A one-way ticket - Un boleto de ida
2. A round-trip ticket - Un boleto de ida y vuelta
3. A direct flight - Vuelo directo
4. A non-stop flight - Un vuelo sin escalas
5. The local - Un local
6. The express – Expreso
7. An aisle seat – Un asiento en el pasillo
8. A window seat - Un asiento en la ventana

Exercise 5. Complete the conversations with phrases from the vocabulary. Completa las conversaciones con las frases del vocabulario.

1. A: Would you like a window or an aisle?
B: An aisle seat. I like to walk around.
2. A: Is Flight 3 a direct flight flight?
B: No. It's a A non-stop flight flight. It makes a stop, but you don't have to change planes.
3. A: Do you want a Round-trip ticket ticket to Rome?
B: Actually, I need a One-way ticket. I'm not coming back!
4. A: I'm sorry. It's too late to make the The local
B: Well, I'll take the Express. I'm not in a hurry.

GRAMMAR

Modals: "should" and "could"

Exercise 6. Complete each statement or question with a form of “should” or “could”. Completa la oración o la pregunta usando la forma “should” or “could”. Ver ejemplo.

1. He should take (he/take) the express. The local arrives too late.
2. They said We could have (we/have) two aisles seats or an aisle and a window seat.
3. You shouldn't get (you/not get) a one-way ticket. It's much more expensive each way.
4. Which train Could we take (we/take) ? We absolutely have to be there on time.
5. They should buy (they/buy) a ticket at the station or on the train. It's doesn't matter.

Exercise 7. Usa la tabla debajo y escribe 6 oraciones usando should (3) y and could(3)

The screenshot shows a software window titled 'ENGLISH SpA' with a 'Speaking' section. It contains a table of train schedules and two speech bubbles for a listening exercise.

Blue numbers = express trains				
Penn Station	Northway	Oak Point	Carmel	
7:15	7:30	8:30	9:00	
7:25	7:40	8:25	8:55	
7:30	7:45	8:35	9:05	
7:30	8:05	8:45	9:15	
7:30	8:25	9:05	9:35	

Below the table are two speech bubbles:

- "They could take the 7:30 express!"
- "No, that train doesn't stop in Oak Point!"

Should

Example: He should wake up early to take the express at Penn Station.

1. You should go to the park with your little brother
2. You shouldn't go to the school
3. Should they take the bus ?

Could

Example: They could take the 7:30 express".

4. You could go to the park with your little brother
5. You couldn't go to the school
6. Could they take the bus ?

Exercise 8. Underline the correct phrases to complete the sentences.
(Subraya la respuesta correcta)

1. Who (should buy / should to buy) the tickets?
2. Where (I can find / can I find a hotel)?
3. You (could to walk / could walk) or (take / taking) the bus.
4. (I should to call / Should I call) you when I arrive?
5. We (can to not take / can't take) the bus; it left.
6. When (should you giving / should you give) the agent your boarding pass?
7. Which trains (can get / can getting) me there soon?

FUTURE PLANS

GRAMMAR

“Be going to” + base form to express the future.

- We use “be going to” to talk about future plans and intentions.

Example: She's going to be a professional dancer when she grows up.

- We use “be going to” to predict something that we think is certain to happen because we have evidence.

Example: It's going to rain (the speaker can see dark clouds in the sky).

The screenshot shows a PDF document titled "ENGLISH 5.pdf" in Adobe Acrobat Reader DC. The document content includes:

- Example:** It's going to rain (the speaker can see dark clouds in the sky).
- Affirmative:** I'm, You're, He's, She's, It's, You're, We're, They're } going to relax this weekend.
- Negative:** I'm not going to relax this weekend. You aren't going to relax this weekend. He's, She's, It's, You're, We're, They're } isn't going to relax this weekend.
- Question:** Are you going to sleep late tomorrow? Is she going to travel to Europe? Are we going to be on time?
- Yes/ No answers:** Yes, I am / No, I'm not. Yes, she is / No, she isn't. Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

At the bottom, there is an exercise: "a) Complete each statement or question with 'be going to' and the base form of the verb."

“Be going to” + base form to express the future.

El verbo "to be going to" equivale a "ir a hacer algo". Su estructura en la oración es:

Exercise 9. Complete each statement or question with “be going to” and the base form of the verb. Completa la oración o la pregunta.

1. They are not going to buy (the / not buy) tickets for the express.

2. When is she going to leave (she / leave) for the airport?

3. Are you going to ask for (you / ask for) an aisle seat?

4. Who Is going to take (take) him to the train station?

5. Who Is he going to call (he / call) in Chicago?

6. Where Is dad going to be (Dad / be) when I arrive?

Exercise 10. Write a question with “be going to” for each answer. Don’t use the verb “do”.

Escribe la pregunta usando “be going to” para cada respuesta, no uses el verbo do.

1. Are you going to go to the movies tonight?

Yes. I’m going to go to the movies tonight.

2. are you going to the concert?

Yes. They’re going to eat in a restaurant after the concert.

3. Carla's brother going to go fishing?

Yes. Carla’s brother is going to go fishing with her.

4. Are you going to the work?

Yes. I’m going to go to work tomorrow.

5. Is he going to graduate this year?

No. He’s not going to graduate this year.

6. Are they going to take the bus?

Yes. They’re going to take the bus to school.

Exercise 11. Complete the e-mail. Underline the correct verb forms. Subraya la forma correcta del verbo.

Here’s my travel information: I (1 go to leaving/ ’m going to leave) Mexico City at 4:45 P.M. on Atlas Airlines flight 6702, and I’m arriving in Chicago at 9:50 P.M. Mara’s flight (2 is going to get there/ going to get there) ten minutes later, so we (3’re go meeting/ ’re going to meet) at the taxi stand downstairs. That’s too late for you to come to the airport, so we can take the express bus from O’Hare to the city. Mara (4 goes to spend/ is going to spend) the night at our apartment. Her flight to Tokyo isn’t leaving until the next day, and she and I (5 are going to spend / going to spend) the